



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

1953

August 3, 1900

it has been confined to the soldiery, who are from a permanent cold climate in the interior, and are usually liable to the disease upon reaching the coast and living exposed to sun and rain with very poor nourishment. Thus far, only one foreigner has been attacked by the disease; not another case has taken place among the inhabitants.

In my weekly sanitary reports to the Secretary of the Treasury I have entered these cases of yellow fever, also on all the bills of health issued at this consulate. Should the disease assume an epidemic character in the city I shall cable via Colon, there being no cable communication from here at present.

Respectfully,

AUG. T. HAMABERGH,
Assistant Consul.

HON. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

NOTE.—I am now informed that the troops from the interior have gone out of the city and made their quarters at La Ropa Hill, which is 540 feet high and 1 mile out. H.

No yellow fever in Colon.

[Cablegrams.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 30, 1900.

Wire yellow fever conditions.

WYMAN,
Surgeon General.

UNITED STATES CONSUL, Colon, Colombia.

COLON, COLOMBIA, July 30, 1900.

No yellow fever here.

COBBS.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

COSTA RICA.

Reports from Port Limon—Fruit port—Further concerning a suspicious case of fever.

PORT LIMON, COSTA RICA, July 19, 1900.

SIR: On June 17 I cabled you the following: "Woods reports State board, New Orleans, La., 1 case yellow and 1 suspicious. Drs Carson, Steggall, Aguilar, and myself disagree with Woods."

My attention was first called to this case July 14. I should have cabled earlier, but knew that Dr. Carson was due in Port Limon the morning of July 16 on his way to Bluefields and I was particularly anxious that he should see the case before I cabled. Before his arrival Drs. Steggall and Aguilar had agreed with me that this was not a case of yellow fever. Upon Dr. Carson's arrival he also confirmed my diagnosis. Inclosed find patient's past and present history, also a chart of his illness. This chart, I am sorry to say, does not go into details as it should. It is taken from the Government Hospital report. This patient is employed by the Government at Port Limon. Was taken ill in the second story of the Government building, where he resides.

My reasons for disagreeing with Dr. Woods (of Louisiana State board of health), are as follows:

History of 3 (at least) distinct exacerbations of temperature. Hæmoglobinuria with early jaundice. Pulse never less than 100. No more

August 3, 1900

1954

hemorrhages except hæmoglobinuria which occurred from first to fourth day.

Albumen sequela of hæmoglobinuria, as is always the case in hæmoglobinuria period. Past history makes patient practically an immune. Condition of liver and spleen tender and enlarged. There are no suspicious cases in the port.

Respectfully,

J. GREY THOMAS,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

[Inclosure.]

Past history.

Mariano Aguilar, native, Cartago, Costa Rica; age, 32; alcoholic habits. Has lived eleven years on the Pacific Coast at Punta Arenas and Liberia, and one and a half years in Limon. Several attacks of fever from time to time, with enlargement of spleen.

Present history.

Taken ill July 6, with hard chill (10 a. m.); hæmoglobinuria. July 7, another chill (10 a. m.); hæmoglobinuria. Admitted to hospital July 9; hæmoglobinuria and marked jaundice; temperature, normal; copious vomiting of bile, etc. R. Hamarnites—Caffein.

High fever this night (9th) with hæmoglobinuria more intense. Given phenacetin gr. x, after which temperature went down to 99° F.

July 10, temperature, 98.6° F., a. m.; temperature, 99° F., p. m.; urine dark and loaded with albumen.

July 11, temperature 99° F.; pulse over 100 and never less as yet.

July 12, temperature, 100° F., urine free from albumen (?), given quinine gr. xxiv.

July 13, temperature, normal.

July 14, temperature, normal.

July 15, a. m., temperature, 99° F.; pulse, 105; p. m., temperature, 99½° F.; pulse, 100.

July 16, a. m., temperature, normal; pulse, 100; constipated three days; 2 p. m., temperature, normal; pulse, 96; R. Salol, R. Quima.

July 17, temperature, normal; pulse, 96, 2 p. m.

July 18, temperature normal, pulse 100, 3.30 p. m.

July 19, temperature normal, pulse 88, 9.15 a. m.; liver and spleen still enlarged and tender. R. Milk and seltzer, beef tea, brandy.

Condition of June 15, temperature 99½° F.; pulse 100; no bleeding of gums; urine, slight trace of albumen; liver enlarged 2 inches below ribs and very tender; spleen enlarged, very tender; tongue flabby and furred.

Sanitary precautions at Port Limon—fruit port.

PORT LIMON, COSTA RICA, *July 15, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that in compliance with instructions dated Washington, D. C., June 16, 1900, I sailed from New Orleans, La., on June 29, 1900, per steamship *Olympia*, Seiders, master, of the United Fruit Company's Steamship Line, arriving at Port Limon, Costa Rica, on the morning of July 4, 1900.

Accompanied by Acting Asst. Surg. J. Grey Thomas of the United States Marine-Hospital Service, the Costa Rica Railway Hospital (Port Limon), in charge of Dr. Steggall, was inspected, and with the exception of 2 white males under treatment for a mild form of malarial fever, the other patients, numbering 5 colored males, were, respectively, noted as having chronic albuminuria, secondary syphilis, and 3 with the quotidian type of malarial fever.

An inspection of the Limon Charity Hospital, accompanied by Dr. Mauro Aguilar, the house surgeon, was also made on the same day. Six white males, 10 colored males, and 3 colored females, total 19, were noted.